

# SEVENTH AND EIGHTH REPORTS

OF THE

## INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

## REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

OF

## IRELAND,

(CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 22ND VIC., CAP. 103; 31ST VIC., CAP. 25;  
AND 31ST AND 32ND VIC., CAP. 59.)

---

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

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DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1870,

[C.—180.] Price 1½d.

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## SEVENTH AND EIGHTH REPORTS

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## INSPECTOR

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## REFORMATORY SCHOOLS OF IRELAND,

CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 22ND VIC., CAP. 103.

---

 TO THE RIGHT HON. CHICHESTER P. FORTESCUE, M.P.,
*Chief Secretary for Ireland.*

SIR,

Office of Directors of Convict Prisons,  
The Castle, Dublin, July, 1870.

I have the honour to submit the Seventh and Eighth Annual Reports upon the condition and operations of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools while under my inspection.

The following return shows the number of young offenders in the Irish Reformatory Schools, the 31st December, in each year, since the passing of the Act:—

1859,	.	.	140	1865,	.	.	642
1860,	.	.	384	1866,	.	.	658
1861,	.	.	539	1867,	.	.	662
1862,	.	.	591	1868,	.	.	701
1863,	.	.	606	1869,	.	.	740
1864,	.	.	638				

TABLE I.—Showing Number of Boys and Girls who were Committed and Received in the Year 1868, pursuant to the Irish Reformatory Schools Act (31 & 32 Vic., c. 69).

CERTIFIED SCHOOLS in which the Commitments were made, with the Date of Commitment and Religion of Child first received in School.	COMMITTEES.						RECEIPTS.										
	On Indictment.			Total.	Summary Commitment.		Total.	Previous Imprisonment.					Reformatory Schools.				
	Judges of Superior Courts.	Juries for English Ireland.	Chair- men of Quarter Sessions.		Bench of Peculiar Jurisdiction.	High Court Judges in Special Juries Courts.		24 Days.	1 Month and above 14 Days.	2 Months and above 1 Month.	4 Months and above 2 Months.	Above 4 Months.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	
<b>Boys.</b>																	
St. Kevin's, Glencree, 18th April, 1868 (Roman Catholic).	2	21	2	25	22	46	75	66	35	-	-	-	-	8	2	103	
St. Nicholas-place, Dublin, 10th November, 1868 (Protestant).	2	2	-	4	4	2	6	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	
Malone, Belfast, 12th March, 1868 (Protestant).	-	-	2	1	21	-	21	84	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	
Upson, County of Cork, 9th July, 1868 (Roman Catholic).	1	1	12	15	45	-	45	60	7	-	-	1	1	1	-	69	
Total Boys.	4	26	16	46	112	48	160	139	41	-	-	1	1	11	4	135	
<b>Girls.</b>																	
High Park, Drumcondra, County of Dublin, 11th December, 1868 (Roman Catholic).	-	2	-	1	1	12	15	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	
St. Joseph's, Limerick, 10th January, 1868 (Roman Catholic).	-	-	6	6	1	1	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	
10th, Cork-street, Dublin, 15th April, 1868 (Protestant).	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Sparr's Lane, Mallow, 3rd May, 1868 (Roman Catholic).	-	1	2	4	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	
St. Joseph's, Ballinacorney, 11th February, 1868 (Roman Catholic).	-	1	1	2	4	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
Total Girls.	-	6	7	13	13	14	38	36	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	41	
Total Boys and Girls.	4	32	23	59	125	62	198	175	45	-	-	1	1	11	6	176	
Total Roman Catholics.	3	31	18	47	97	49	144	144	32	-	-	1	1	10	4	154	
Total Protestants.	1	4	1	6	15	2	20	19	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	21	

General and Regular Reports of Inspectors of

**TABLE II.—Number of Offenders of which the Boys and Girls were Composed who were received into REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in the year 1963.**

OFFENCES.	Convicted						Sentences.										Reformatory Detention.								
	No. Sent to Work.	February 1963.		March 1963.		Total.	Period of Sentence.										Reformatory Detention.								
							12 Days.	1 Month and above up to 12 mos.	3 Months 1 to 6 mos.	6 Months 7 to 12 mos.	12 Months 1 to 2 years.	2 Years 2 to 3 years.	3 Years 3 to 4 years.	4 Years 4 to 5 years.	5 Years 5 to 6 years.	6 Years 6 to 7 years.	7 Years 7 to 8 years.	8 Years 8 to 9 years.	9 Years 9 to 10 years.	10 Years 10 to 11 years.	11 Years 11 to 12 years.	12 Years 12 to 13 years.	13 Years 13 to 14 years.	14 Years 14 to 15 years.	15 Years 15 to 16 years.
Larceny and Petty Theft.	18	7	48	54	109	124	10	27	3	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
of Furniture.	8	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
by Servant.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
from Friends.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
in Dwelling-house.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Attempt to Steal.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unlawful Possession of Goods.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Receiving Stolen Goods.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fraudulent Offences.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indebtedness.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Borrowing.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shoplifting.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Outfit Goods.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manufacturing, Shoplifting, &c.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burglary.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Robbery on the Highway.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Attempts to break into Houses, &c.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arson and Wild Firing.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unlawful Damage and other Malicious Offences.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assault.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assault with intent to Rape.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Forgery.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Obtaining Consideration &c.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vagrancy.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Offences.	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total.</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

TABLE III.—AGE, SEX, SOCIAL CONDITION, STATE OF INSTRUCTION, and PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS, so far as can be ascertained, of the BOYS and GIRLS received into REFORMATORY SCHOOLS during the year 1868.

AGE WHEN ADMITTED.	TOTAL.	SOCIAL CONDITION ON ADMISSION.										STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON ADMISSION.				PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS TO ANY PENIT.									
		Parents dead.		Neglected by Parents.		Parents in Prison.		Orphan House, Asylum, &c.		Totally Parentless Orphan.		Neither read nor write.	Read and write imperfectly.	Read and write well.	Apprentice for trade, &c.	Imprisoned and discharged.	Days.	Fines.	Whips.	4 Weeks.	3 Months.	6 Months and above 1 year.	12 Months and above 1 year.	Above 12 Months.	Previously committed.
		Boys only.	Girls only.	Boys only.	Girls only.	Boys only.	Girls only.	Boys only.	Girls only.	Boys only.	Girls only.														
10 Years and under:																									
Males, . . . . .	14	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Females, . . . . .	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Years and above 10:																									
Males, . . . . .	25	12	0	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Females, . . . . .	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
12 Years and above 11:																									
Males, . . . . .	24	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Females, . . . . .	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Years and above 12:																									
Males, . . . . .	22	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Females, . . . . .	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Years and above 13:																									
Males, . . . . .	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	21	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Females, . . . . .	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
15 Years and above 14:																									
Males, . . . . .	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	11	14	10	20	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	41
Females, . . . . .	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Under 10 and above 15 Years:																									
Males, . . . . .	21	10	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Females, . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Males, . . . . .	148	44	10	10	0	0	0	27	21	22	27	54	100	14	0	0	47	20	0	2	0	0	0	0	170
Females, . . . . .	40	20	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Total, . . . . .	188	114	24	10	0	0	0	27	21	22	27	54	100	14	0	0	51	21	0	2	0	0	0	0	210

TABLE I.—Showing the STRINGS of YOUNG OFFENDERS who were sentenced as under, and received into REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in IRELAND in the year ending 31st December, 1889.

CERTIFIED SCHOOLS, to which Commitments were made.	Convicted.						Reformat.									
	On Indictment.			Totals.	Summary Convictions.		Totals.	Further Imprisonment.					Reformatory Schools.			
	Judges of Superior Courts.	Justices of Dublin.	Justices of Quarter Sessions.		Branch of Police System.	Detention System of Dublin Police Courts.		14 Days.	1 Month and above 14 Days.	6 Months and above 1.	9 Months and above 1.	12 Months and above 1.	3 Years.	5 Years.	7 Years.	10 Years.
<b>Boys.</b>																
St. Kevin's, Clonsilla.	4	10	12	26	14	18	32	20	12	1	-	-	-	7	8	107
S. Rahmogh-pinn, Dublin.	-	0	1	1	0	2	3	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	12
Malone, Dublin.	-	3	8	11	12	-	12	17	8	-	-	-	1	0	2	28
Upper, County Cork.	2	1	10	13	12	0	22	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Boys.</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>Girls.</b>																
High Park, Drogheda.	2	-	2	4	1	11	12	0	0	-	1	-	-	-	-	16
County of Dublin.	-	-	1	1	0	-	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
St. Joseph's, Malinbeg.	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
1st, Cork-street, Dublin.	1	1	-	2	0	1	12	10	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	16
Spur's Lane, Monaghan.	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
St. Joseph's, Rathfriland.	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
<b>Total Girls.</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Total Boys and Girls.</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>189</b>
<b>Total Roman Catholics.</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>Total Protestants.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

TABLE II.—RETURN of OFFENDERS of which the YOUNGEST OFFENDERS were Convicted who were received into REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in the Year ended 31st December, 1893.

[illegible]



TABLE III., showing the AGE, SOCIAL CONDITION, STATE OF INSTRUCTION, and PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS, so far as can be ascertained, of the YOUTHPFUL OFFENDERS received into REFORMATORY SCHOOLS during the year ending 31st December, 1889.

AGE WHEN ADMITTED.	Total.	SOCIAL CONDITION OF ADMITTERS.										STATE OF INSTRUCTION BY ADMITTERS.					PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS TO ANY PENAL INSTITUTION.									
		Parents dead.		Deceased by Parents or Father.		Deceased by Parents or Mother.		Deceased by Parents or Mother.		Under Parental Control.		Not received by either parent or guardian.	Received by either parent or guardian.	Received by either parent or guardian.	Received by either parent or guardian.	Received by either parent or guardian.	Received by either parent or guardian.	Received by either parent or guardian.	Received by either parent or guardian.	Received by either parent or guardian.	Received by either parent or guardian.	Received by either parent or guardian.	Received by either parent or guardian.	Received by either parent or guardian.	Received by either parent or guardian.	Received by either parent or guardian.
		One only.	Both.	One only.	Both.	One only.	Both.	One only.	Both.	One only.	Both.															
10 Years and under:																										
Males . . . . .	18	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females . . . . .	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11 Years and above 10:																										
Males . . . . .	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females . . . . .	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12 Years and above 11:																										
Males . . . . .	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females . . . . .	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13 Years and above 12:																										
Males . . . . .	40	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females . . . . .	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14 Years and above 13:																										
Males . . . . .	41	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females . . . . .	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15 Years and above 14:																										
Males . . . . .	47	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females . . . . .	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Under 10 Years and above 15:																										
Males . . . . .	95	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females . . . . .	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Males . . . . .	214	11	11	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Females . . . . .	40	10	10	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Total . . . . .	254	21	21	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

## RETURN of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the several REFORMATORY ending 31st

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	BOYS.			
	BELFAST. Malone.	CORK. Upton.	DUBLIN. St. Rebekah-place.	WICKLOW. St. Kevin's, Glencree.
	Boys, 62. Officers, 4.	Boys, 136. Officers, 18.	Boys, 39. Officers, 3.	Boys, 396. Officers, 24.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, . . . . .	813 15 7	2,151 3 5	441 9 1	4,586 14 1
Payments from Rates, . . . . .	232 16 9	648 19 8	388 0 3	2,161 16 11
Subscriptions and Legacies, . . . . .	115 16 0	107 15 9	44 4 2	295 10 0
Loans, . . . . .	78 9 5	—	—	—
Sundries, . . . . .	—	2 14 4	10 12 3	—
<b>Total Receipts, . . . . .</b>	<b>1,240 17 9</b>	<b>2,910 13 2</b>	<b>884 5 9</b>	<b>6,996 1 0</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Salaries and Allowances to Officers, . . . . .	213 10 10	420 0 0	132 2 10	760 0 0
Provisions, . . . . .	470 14 0	1,335 3 6	297 18 0	3,325 12 0
Clothing (Suits, Boots, Shirts, &c.) . . . . .	204 17 10	464 14 7	82 1 9	807 10 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . . . .	90 2 10	214 0 4	71 7 11	490 12 4
Rent of School Premises, . . . . .	70 0 6	—	—	62 10 0
Repairs, Rates, Taxes, Insurance, . . . . .	36 8 2	110 8 10	59 8 2	430 0 0
Furniture, Bedding, and House Sundries, . . . . .	77 19 0	144 13 0	17 19 0	321 3 7
Printing, Postage, Books, Office Expenses, &c., . . . . .	51 9 6	67 15 1	20 5 11	151 1 3
Traveling and Police Charges, . . . . .	13 18 11	61 2 4	15 7 1	140 9 3
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c., . . . . .	31 17 1	39 10 3	20 13 2	60 0 10
Rewards to Boys in School, . . . . .	6 2 4	2 11 6	5 17 10	85 10 0
Chapel Expenses, Rent of Sit-tings, &c., . . . . .	18 0 0	19 3 4	—	140 15 6
Sundries, . . . . .	7 1 2	46 10 2	5 14 2	77 4 8
<b>Total Ordinary Charges, . . . . .</b>	<b>1,292 2 2</b>	<b>2,945 19 2</b>	<b>729 0 10</b>	<b>6,852 10 3</b>
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Cost per Head, . . . . .	20 16 9	21 13 2	18 13 10	22 7 10
Ditto Food (weekly), . . . . .	0 2 11	0 3 9	0 2 11	0 4 2
Ditto Clothing (ditto), . . . . .	0 1 3	0 1 4	0 0 3	0 1 0
Outfits, Home, . . . . .	54 1 3	26 14 1	17 3 3	189 18 6
Outfits and Passage, Emigration, . . . . .	—	269 7 3	—	295 6 0
Building, . . . . .	—	539 15 2	—	28 10 0
<b>Total Extra Charges, . . . . .</b>	<b>54 1 3</b>	<b>765 16 11</b>	<b>17 3 3</b>	<b>513 14 6</b>
<i>Industrial Departments.</i>				
Profit, . . . . .	91 7 8	402 9 9	86 16 9	—
Loss, . . . . .	—	—	—	100 5 11
Stock in Hand, 1867, . . . . .	197 13 10	889 0 0	53 12 9	—
Ditto, 1868, . . . . .	220 9 3	895 5 5	36 7 0	595 10 0

SCHOOLS on account of Maintenance, for the year  
December, 1868.

GIRLS.					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
BALINASHAN, St. Joseph's.	DUBLIN, 163, Cork-st.	DUBLIN Co., High Park.	LEMERICK, St. Joseph's.	MENAGHAN, Spark's Lake.	
Girls, 16. Officers, 8.	Girls, 16. Officers, 2.	Girls, 39. Officers, 7.	Girls, 31. Officers, 3.	Girls, 40. Officers, 2.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
189 7 8	200 1 1	723 7 8	490 5 11	677 5 7	Treasury Allowance.
55 3 0	—	337 11 0	54 10 3	216 7 2	Payments from Rates.
—	—	13 5 8	—	—	Subscriptions & Legacies.
—	—	—	—	—	Loans.
—	—	—	—	—	Sundries.
244 11 2	200 1 1	1,074 4 4	545 4 2	893 12 9	Total Receipts.
40 0 0	113 0 0	240 0 0	200 0 0	190 0 0	EXPENDITURE.
89 8 0	169 0 11	456 15 0	275 0 0	362 12 9	Ordinary Charges.
22 2 1	31 11 10	73 10 10	15 0 9	127 4 5	Salaries and Allowances to Officers.
29 6 8	30 13 8	60 6 8	23 2 0	79 17 4	Provisions.
30 0 0	40 13 5	60 0 0	30 0 0	50 0 0	Clothing.
19 10 0	—	48 11 9	13 13 4	44 7 5	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
7 0 0	23 0 8	19 1 8	4 17 10	36 1 2	Rent of School Premises.
2 0 0	3 11 10	11 16 10	3 7 3	16 7 3	Repairs, Rates, Taxes, Insurance.
2 6 8	3 7 4	6 5 3	—	—	Furniture, Bedding, and House Sundries.
5 0 0	6 5 4	34 13 4	20 11 0	2 10 0	Printing, Postage, Books, Office Expenses, &c.
2 3 0	6 2 8	3 4 1	9 6 0	2 5 0	Travelling and Police Charges.
4 0 0	—	15 0 0	8 10 0	11 17 4	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
12 6 4	2 14 9	18 10 10	—	4 8 0	Rewards to Girls in School Chapel Expenses, Rent of Sittings, &c.
265 2 9	391 11 3	1,047 16 1	668 8 2	857 10 6	Sundries.
16 11 5	24 15 8	26 17 4	20 5 1	21 8 9	Total Ordinary Charges.
0 2 2	0 2 7	0 4 6	0 3 2	0 3 5	Cost per Head.
0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 1 2	Ditto Food (weekly).
4 13 9	15 15 6	26 19 7	24 12 0	15 0 0	Ditto Clothing (Ditto).
—	3 0 0	20 4 9	—	45 0 0	Extra Charges.
—	—	50 0 0	—	—	Outfits, Home.
4 13 9	10 15 6	97 4 4	24 12 0	60 0 0	Outfits and Passage, Emigration.
—	—	—	—	—	Building.
13 0 0	50 11 0	74 7 7	191 3 8	39 17 6	Total Extra Charges.
—	2 16 4	—	—	22 15 0	Industrial Departments.
—	3 14 1	—	—	20 10 0	Profit.
—	—	—	—	—	Loss.
—	—	—	—	—	Stock in Hand, 1867.
—	—	—	—	—	Ditto, 1868.

\* Included in Rebooth Return.

RETURN of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the several REFORMATORY  
ending 31st

ending 31st

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	BOYS.							
	DELFART. Malton.		CONC. Upton.		DURHAM. St. Nicholas- place.		WICKLOW. St. Kevin's, Glencree.	
	Boys, Officers,	61 4	Boys, Officers,	140 18	Boys, Officers,	40 3	Boys, Officers,	300 24
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>								
Treasury Allowance, . . . . .	834	14 7	2,698	6 4	490	7 8	4,309	12 8
Payments from Rates, . . . . .	878	15 5	1,003	8 7	97	14 3	3,168	7 7
Subscriptions and Legacies, . . . . .	187	2 6	37	17 0	53	8 0	353	10 6
Loans, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries, . . . . .	16	12 9	6	10 0	—	—	21	0 9
Total Receipts, . . . . .	1,517	5 8	3,746	1 11	641	9 6	8,452	17 6
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>								
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>								
Salaries and Allowances to Officers, . . . . .	239	5 0	420	0 0	164	10 8	700	0 0
Provisions, . . . . .	461	17 7	1,443	16 7	316	13 0	3,542	18 8
Clothing (Suits, Boots, Shirts, &c.) . . . . .	195	19 9	526	5 0½	84	5 6	903	18 1
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . . . .	92	1 6	320	17 8	70	5 5	524	19 0
Rent of School Premises, . . . . .	70	0 6	—	—	27	10 0	52	4 7
Repairs, Rates, Taxes, Insurance, . . . . .	21	11 3	129	19 7½	9	13 3	586	14 5
Furniture, Bedding, and House Sundries, . . . . .	70	13 2	133	6 8	34	4 9	426	9 0
Printing, Postage, Books, Office Expenses, &c. . . . .	40	9 5	68	18 11	13	18 0	171	1 1
Travelling and Police Charges, . . . . .	13	1 4	79	10 7½	6	10 8	160	11 11
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c., . . . . .	31	19 7	64	10 5	8	16 11	43	18 1
Rewards to Boys in School, . . . . .	11	12 4	13	9 0	20	2 4	93	15 0
Chapel Expenses, Rent of Sit-tings, &c. . . . .	22	0 0	13	13 0	—	—	137	12 6
Sundries, . . . . .	26	2 8	55	10 7	5	16 10	876	16 2
Total Ordinary Charges, . . . . .	1,296	14 1	3,271	18 1½	768	7 4	8,280	18 6
<i>Extra Charges.</i>								
Cost per Head, . . . . .	20	5 2½	23	7 5	19	4 2	26	15 11½
Ditto Food (weekly), . . . . .	9	2 9½	0	3 11½	0	3 0½	0	4 4½
Ditto Clothing (ditto), . . . . .	0	1 2	0	1 5½	0	0 10	0	1 10
Outfits, Home, . . . . .	36	17 10	51	10 6	3	5 6	173	6 6
Outfits and Passage, Emigration, . . . . .	—	—	75	1 4½	11	17 7	225	10 6
Building, . . . . .	318	14 11	261	6 8½	—	—	—	—
Total Extra Charges, . . . . .	355	12 9	387	18 7½	15	3 1	398	17 0
<i>Industrial Departments.</i>								
Profit, . . . . .	129	1 3	75	4 5	135	14 10	—	—
Loss, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	5 8
Stock in Hand, 1868, . . . . .	210	13 8	294	15 5½	36	7 0	535	10 0
Ditto, 1869, . . . . .	260	17 5	1,008	8 4½	40	6 6	985	0 0

Schools on account of Maintenance, &c., for the year  
December, 1869.

GIRLS.					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
BALLINAGH, St. Joseph's.	DUBLIN, 103, Cock-st.	DUBLIN Co., High Park.	LIMERICK, St. Joseph's.	MONTAGHAN, Spark's Lake.	
Girls, 17 Officers, 3	Girls, 16 Officers, 2	Girls, 40 Officers, 7	Girls, 34 Officers, 8	Girls, 41 Officers, 8	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
250 8 11	186 3 7	783 6 0	559 13 4	625 15 10	Treasury Allowance.
76 6 9	59 0 7	348 8 8	103 8 6	194 9 7	Payments from Rates.
—	—	13 6 11	—	—	Subscriptions & Legacies.
—	—	—	—	—	Lease.
—	—	—	—	—	Sandries.
326 15 0	245 4 2	1,145 1 7	663 1 10	820 5 3	Total Receipts.
50 0 0	113 0 0	260 0 0	200 0 0	120 0 0	EXPENDITURE.
117 8 0	91 14 10	452 7 8	254 11 1	367 15 6	Ordinary Charges.
30 14 4	41 16 9	96 12 7	71 5 0	126 0 11	Salaries and Allowances to Officers.
14 0 8	20 18 1	71 1 9	19 10 0	78 9 10	Provisions.
30 0 0	35 0 0	70 0 0	30 0 0	50 0 0	Clothing.
15 13 2	13 10 9	77 12 8	14 13 3	34 10 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
30 10 3	12 18 7	16 1 3	13 16 7	10 13 5	Rent of School Premises.
13 2 0	3 4 4	11 4 1	5 2 4	11 11 3	Repairs, Rates, Taxes, Insurance.
—	2 10 6	5 13 3	—	1 14 6	Furniture, Bedding, and House Sandries.
0 0 0	3 3 5	23 6 0	20 10 0	6 7 4	Printing, Postage, Books, Office Expenses, &c.
5 12 6	7 2 0	1 18 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	Travelling and Police Charges.
—	—	25 0 0	14 10 6	9 19 6	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
15 4 1	2 10 2	20 0 0	—	5 4 2	Rewards to Girls in School.
331 5 6	356 9 5	1,099 7 3	708 19 11	832 16 5	Chapel Expenses, Rent of Sitings, &c.
19 9 0	22 5 7	27 9 8	20 17 0	20 6 3	Sandries.
0 2 7	0 2 2	0 4 4	0 2 10	0 3 4	Total Ordinary Charges.
0 0 8	0 1 0	0 0 7	0 0 10	0 1 2	Cost per Head.
14 16 0	2 9 10	35 4 9	13 0 0	36 0 0	Ditto Food (weekly).
9 0 0	—	4 12 11	—	—	Ditto Clothing (ditto).
—	—	—	—	—	Extra Charges.
33 16 0	2 9 10	39 17 8	13 0 0	36 0 0	Outfits, Home.
—	—	—	—	—	Outfits and Passage, Emigration.
—	—	—	—	—	Building.
2 7 11	47 18 5	61 16 0	119 15 8	46 3 6	Total Extra Charges.
—	3 14 11	—	—	10 10 0	Industrial Departments.
—	6 1 9	—	—	22 10 0	Profit.
—	—	—	—	—	Loss.
—	—	—	—	—	Stock in Hand, 1868.
—	—	—	—	—	Ditto, 1869.

The following return shows how fully the power given by the Reformatory Schools Act of compelling parents to contribute towards the support of their children in Reformatory Schools has been carried out in the Dublin Metropolitan Police District. To the tact and zeal of Mr. John Ryan, the collector of parental payments in the district, very great credit is due, for the most satisfactory manner in which the payments have been made. His duties are most arduous and disagreeable, as can be well understood, when it is known that he has to seek for payments so low as three pence per week.

The returns furnished by Mr. Ryan show the number of warrants issued for payment of parental money, in Dublin, during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869 :—

## 1860.

Number of warrants issued,	.	.	.	27
Number of those who paid,	.	.	.	24
Number who went to prison,	.	.	.	3
Number not paid,	.	.	.	none.
Number whose goods were seized,	.	.	.	none.

## 1861.

Number of warrants issued,	.	.	.	44
Number of those who paid,	.	.	.	36
Number who went to prison,	.	.	.	3
Number not paid,	.	.	.	8
Number whose goods were seized,	.	.	.	none.

## 1862.

Number of warrants issued,	.	.	.	53
Number of those who paid,	.	.	.	42
Number who went to prison,	.	.	.	3
Number not paid,	.	.	.	8
Number whose goods were seized,	.	.	.	none.

## 1863.

Number of warrants issued,	.	.	.	52
Number of those who paid,	.	.	.	44
Number who went to prison,	.	.	.	8
Number not paid,	.	.	.	none.
Number whose goods were seized,	.	.	.	none.
Number who paid in prison,*	.	.	.	2

\*I would respectfully beg to remark, that during the years 1863 and 1864 five of those committed to prison for non-payment of the order have paid the money in the prison, when they found that the Divisional Justices of Dublin were determined to enforce the payment of the orders.

J. RYAN, Collector.

## 1864.

Number of warrants issued, . . .	63
Number of those who paid, . . .	45
Number who went to prison, . . .	15
Number not paid, . . .	3
Number whose goods were seized, . . .	none.
Number who paid in prison,* . . .	3

## 1865.

Number of warrants issued, . . .	81
Number of those who paid, . . .	66
Number who went to prison, . . .	11
Number not paid, . . .	2
Number whose goods were seized, . . .	1
Number who paid in prison, . . .	2
Number who paid on the way to prison, . . .	1

## 1866.

Number of warrants issued, . . .	75
Number of those who paid, . . .	67
Number who went to prison, . . .	6
Number not paid, . . .	1
Number whose goods were seized, . . .	none.
Number who paid in prison, . . .	1
Number who paid on the way to prison, . . .	1

## 1867.

Number of warrants issued, . . .	69
Number of those who paid, . . .	61
Number who went to prison, . . .	5
Number not paid, . . .	3
Number whose goods were seized, . . .	none.
Number who paid in prison, . . .	1
Number who paid on the way to prison, . . .	none.

## 1868.

Number of warrants issued, . . .	62
Number of those who paid, . . .	48
Number who went to prison, . . .	6
Number not paid, . . .	5
Number whose goods were seized, . . .	none.
Number who paid in prison, . . .	1
Number who paid on the way to prison, . . .	3

\* See note p. 14.

1869.

Number of warrants issued, . . . . .	79
Number of those who paid, . . . . .	61
Number who went to prison, . . . . .	11
Number not paid, . . . . .	5
Number whose goods were seized, . . . . .	1
Number who paid in prison, . . . . .	4
Number who paid on the way to prison, . . . . .	1

Total aggregate receipts from parents in Dublin and in the provinces :—

	£	s.	d.
In 1868, . . . . .	322	1	0
In 1869, . . . . .	363	12	2

The following Table shows the Schools to which Payments have been made from Borough and County Rates, and the Sums contributed to each during the year ending 31st December, 1868 :—

SCHOOLS.	Sums contributed.
<b>MALE.</b>	
Malone, Belfast, . . . . .	£ 239 16 9
Upton, Cork, . . . . .	1,000 0 0
S. Rahoboth-place, Dublin, . . . . .	82 13 0
St. Kevin's, Glencree, Wicklow, . . . . .	2,000 0 0
<b>FEMALE.</b>	
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe, . . . . .	70 0 0
103, Cork-street, Dublin, . . . . .	50 0 0
High Park, county Dublin, . . . . .	340 0 0
St. Joseph's, Limerick, . . . . .	95 0 0
Spark's Lake, Monaghan, . . . . .	100 0 0
Total, . . . . .	4,137 9 9

The following Table shows the Schools to which Payments have been made from Borough and County Rates, and the Sums contributed to each during the year ending 31st December, 1869 :—

SCHOOLS.	Sums contributed.
<b>MALE.</b>	
Malone, Belfast, . . . . .	£ 375 15 5
Upton, Cork, . . . . .	1,003 8 7
S. Rahoboth-place, Dublin, . . . . .	97 14 3
St. Kevin's, Glencree, Wicklow, . . . . .	3,163 7 7
<b>FEMALE.</b>	
St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe, . . . . .	76 6 9
103, Cork-street, Dublin, . . . . .	59 0 7
High Park, county Dublin, . . . . .	343 8 8
St. Joseph's, Limerick, . . . . .	103 8 6
Spark's Lake, Monaghan, . . . . .	104 9 7
Total, . . . . .	5,429 9 11½



LIST of Reformatory Schools, showing their Locality, Date of Certificate, Name of Corresponding Manager, and amount of Accommodation :—

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ANTRIM, . . .	Malone Reformatory School, for Protestant Boys, Belfast. Certified March 13th, 1859. Accommodation for 60 Boys. Charles W. Shaw, Esq., at the School.
CORK, . . .	Reformatory School, for Roman Catholic Boys, Upton. Certified July 8th, 1860. Accommodation for 160 Boys. Rev. Moses Furlong, at the School.
DUBLIN, . . .	Reformatory School for Protestant Girls, 103, Cork-street, Dublin. Certified April 12th, 1859. Accommodation for 25 Girls. Rev. J. U. Monahan, D.D., at the School.
" . . .	Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, High Park. Certified December 21st, 1858. Accommodation for 45 Girls. Mrs. Mary O'Callaghan, at the School, Drumcondra.
" . . .	Reformatory School for Protestant Boys, 3, Rehoboth-place. Certified November 18th, 1859. Accommodation for 60 Boys. Rev. J. H. Monahan, D.D., at the School.
GALWAY, . . .	St. Joseph's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Society-street, Ballinasloe. Certified February 11th, 1864. Accommodation for 25 Girls. Mrs. Mary Burke, at the School.
LIMERICK, . . .	St. Joseph's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Limerick. Certified January 25th, 1859. Accommodation for 50 Girls. Mrs. Amelia Von Neuenhove, at the School.
MONAGHAN, . . .	Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Spark's Lake, Monaghan. Certified May 3rd, 1859. Accommodation for 60 Girls. Mrs. Genevieve Beale, at the School.
WICKLOW, . . .	St. Kevin's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Boys, Glencree, Enniskerry. Certified April 12th, 1859. Accommodation for 350 Boys. Rev. L. C. P. Fox, at the School.

The Irish public were slow in their appreciation of the advantages of the Reformatory Schools in checking crime and in reducing taxation by its suppression; but at length they appear to have learned a grave and solemn truth, that a child, even when criminal, should be treated as a child, and sent to a Reformatory School, not to a Prison; and that this is a wise principle cannot be doubted, whether we consider the question as Christians or as economists. If the public were as well acquainted as I am with the sources of crime from which the young offender springs, and of all the stages of corruption through which he passes before he grows into the adult convict, and all so preventable, because, as Lord

Brougham has most truly said, "There is nothing more certain than that by proper treatment of the offenders, first offences may be also made last offences," they would consider no money raised by taxation so well laid out, as that expended in aiding and developing Reformatory Schools.

Every convict costs the State, on the average, from £100 to £150, and the aggregate cost will not be less than £2,000,000 per annum. This sum by no means covers the pecuniary loss. We have to add to it the value of property stolen. In Liverpool, it is estimated that the value of property thus lost is £700,000, and I should think this greatly under-estimated. The public are, therefore, much interested in correcting the vicious. As a mere money question, it is clearly better to reclaim the vicious than punish the criminal, and, no doubt, a penny spent in teaching will save a pound in punishing. I have often felt this deeply, when I have been in a police office, and have seen a boy of thirteen or fourteen brought before the magistrate for the third or fourth offence. It is a solemn mockery to go through the forms of law in a case like this. The place for that boy is the school, not the prison. If he is committed for a short time, it is not of sufficient duration to enable him to form new habits; and what is he to do when he leaves the prison-gates? His character, bad before, is rendered still worse by his crime, and its punishment. The poor boy is thrown back upon society, to beg, cheat, steal, or starve. He has no alternative but to prey upon the community, which has done nothing to teach him, and he soon learns to brave its laws and defy its punishments. How is he to live? I will grant that he is impressed by the lessons of the chaplain:—and is it not a melancholy thing to reflect, that many of our young population hear the only words of Christian warning and instruction which have ever fallen upon their ears, from the chaplain of the gaol in which they are imprisoned, for their first offence against the laws? Grant, I say, that these lessons impress a young mind, not wholly insensible to shame or virtuous emotions, nor entirely debased,—how is he to procure employment? Hunger must be appeased. It has made criminals of many stronger in mind and resolution than that neglected boy. He needs raiment and shelter. Whatever, therefore, may be his desires to achieve an honest name, or follow an honest employment, necessity forces him back upon old associates, or to his former haunts, and perhaps after a few imprisonments he is a convict. I am sure that I do not exaggerate, when I estimate the saving to the community upon every boy rescued from evil courses, at from £200 to £300. We are spending immense sums upon gaols

and bridewells, and the machinery of our criminal courts, and comparatively nothing is done in the way of prevention. Is it not wise, then, to direct some part of this expenditure into channels more likely to check the evil at its source?

But if we turn from the money-cost to the moral evils, we shall be able to trace the operation of a law, which acts as merrily and inevitably as the physical law which causes the rain to descend. It is strangely exemplified in our relation to the neglected classes, as the consequences of vice and crime, disease and wretchedness, come back to us. For example, we neglect the dwellings of the poorer classes, and the condition of the localities in which they are placed: we are not, perhaps, immediately affected by the unpaved streets, the rooking cesspools, the filth and abominations which are allowed to accumulate; but we cannot escape the consequences. We have to pay in poor's rates, and in contributions to charitable and benevolent institutions, for the disease and poverty resulting. But this is not all. The fever and the cholera, which make periodical visitations to these neighbourhoods occasionally overstep the bounds, and find their way into the homes of the well-to-do classes, gathering victims from the sons and daughters of the affluent. And so with our moral evils. In a thousand ways the vices of the poorer affect the richer classes. The children of our neglected homes spread the contagion of their vices abroad. The little Arab of the streets becomes a tempter in his turn. The outcast girl who is cast upon the *pavé* by the intemperance or neglect of her parents, becomes the seducer of our youth. Look where we will, we find that every sin of neglect brings back a punishment. From divine ordination there is no escape.

I have examined most anxiously the accounts of the Reformatory Schools, and I believe it to be impossible to conduct the institutions more carefully and economically, having regard to the purposes for which they are founded and supported—the reformation of the inmates.

Few men are better acquainted with all the difficulties besetting the Manager of a Reformatory School in regulating his expenditure than the Rev. Sidney Turner, the Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools in England and Scotland. Twelve years ago, in his First Annual Report, he thus wrote on the subject, and I adopt every sentence of his admirable summary:—

“At present it is very difficult to pronounce, with any accuracy, what ought to be the average cost per head in Reformatories, and what really is the industrial profit or loss of the farming or trades

carried on there. As yet I know of no instance in which a Reformatory has made any approach to being self-supporting, independent, that is, of the Treasury allowance or large voluntary subscriptions—often even of both together. The utmost that has been done has been to realize a profit of one shilling per week per head for each child detained in the School, after paying the expenses of materials and instructors, or, in farm schools, of rent, seed, manure, extra labour, &c. Girls' Reformatories are occasionally more productive; where that is, they are so situated as to take in washing, and to have enough of it to employ all their older inmates. I am aware that institutions are to be found in which much larger returns appear to be realized, and which are sometimes spoken of as nearly self-supporting; but I think that in such cases it will also be found—1st, that the employment of the inmates is supplied from some particular source, or carried on under some exceptional and special circumstances from which no general inference can be drawn; and 2nd, that the inmates are mostly above sixteen years of age, are not detained under any legal restraint or compulsion, and are subject to a far more lax and indulgent discipline than would suit a certified Reformatory. I hope, however, that the cost of Reformatory Institutions will be gradually lessened, both by their greater industrial productiveness and by more economical management. I think there is reason to expect that as the Reformatory System becomes more familiar and more practically understood, the Schools in which it is carried on will be less expensive. The mere feeding and clothing of a child is not the most costly part of his detention. Most Reformatories defray these expenses for less than four shillings per week. It is in the constant superintendence and moral discipline that so much additional cost is incurred. A single act of desertion may entail at once half the expense of the child's board for a year, in the charges for apprehension and recovery. A rough, undisciplined spirit among the children will entail, in waste, disorder, damage, attempts to abscond, &c., as much as would maintain three or four additional inmates. Hence it is that so much depends on the moral condition of the School, and, therefore, on the influence and efficiency of the master or mistress in charge of it. As teachers and superintendents rise in the scale of experience and ability, and as the Schools become more and more settled, and a wholesome tone is more and more developed in them, the extra sources of expense may be expected to decrease, and their total cost, therefore, to be gradually diminished.

"But on the other hand, the expenses attendant on the disposal of inmates on their discharge will become greater as the number entitled to their discharge increases; and the Managers of Reformatories will find themselves called on to provide considerable funds to defray these, if they wish to make the work they have done permanent and complete. There is no doubt that a large proportion of juvenile crime is the result rather of the offenders' circumstances than their dispositions. Their relations, their homes,

their early associations, the haunts and connexions they have been made familiar with, produce the greater part of the depravity and vice which the Reformatory has to cure or eradicate; and if, after two or three years' better training, the child, still young and impressible, is put back among the same people, and under the same corrupting influences which produced its perversion at the first, it can scarcely be expected to escape from depravation again; and though it may not appear in the list of our juvenile convicts, it will swell the ranks of the adult class, and all we shall have done by Reformatory interference will have been to postpone or interrupt the process of its moral ruin and social mischief for a time. Nothing can meet this difficulty but foresight and exertion on the part of the Managers and supporters of the Reformatories themselves. Many of the children under their care, especially in agricultural districts, may be advantageously placed with the farmers or other employers of the neighbourhood; sometimes their relatives and connexions are of a more respectable character, and can safely undertake the care of them; but often, particularly as regards young offenders from large towns, permanent separation from their old haunts and companions until the age of manhood is indispensable, and in such cases emigration offers the best method of provision. The Managers of the Red Hill School have for many years acted on this principle, and with great success, and I am glad to report that the Committees of several other schools are adopting the same system. Emigration, however, involves heavy charges, and however economically carried on must considerably swell the expenditure of the Reformatory which resorts to it. The Reformatory Acts make no provision for the costs of this or any other method of disposal. As, however, no special limits are assigned to the amounts that may be contributed from the rates for "*care and maintenance*," there seems no reason why these should not be made liberal enough to enable the Managers of the schools to defray some portion of the costs of ultimate provision from them. Enlistment in the army, and engagement in the navy or the merchant service, afford excellent means of providing effectually for boys when fitted by age and constitution for these lines of life."

I am frequently asked if I am satisfied with the working of the system in Ireland, and my invariable answer is, "I am satisfied beyond my most sanguine expectations;" and that I have reason to be thus satisfied, the foregoing tables and returns will, in my opinion, fully prove. I have endeavoured from the first to impress upon the Managers, and upon all connected with the Reformatories, that they were *SCHOOLS*, not *Prisons*, and that the Managers were teachers, not gaolers. I have tried to show them that I was their friend and adviser, not their director or master, because I believe that voluntary free action, and complete individuality of management, are the sources of success in the Reformatory

system, and I have had the deep gratification of seeing the completest success achieved by the most opposite systems of training. In the Reformatory School system, rightly understood, we must look to the results, not to the mode by which they are attained; no two Managers in Ireland work upon the same system, and it is to this individuality of management I attribute the perfect success of the schools in this country, where the relapses are not five per cent. among those discharged.

When we consider these facts, and recollect the wonderful decrease of juvenile crime, which was so extensive as to compel Parliament in 1857 to vote a sum of £10,000 (the expenditure was rendered unnecessary by the passing of the Reformatory Act in 1858) to defray the cost of purchasing land and erecting a prison for juvenile convicts on the spot now known as the Lusk Convict Farm, and upon which convict men of good prison character are employed, we can well apply to each of our Reformatory Schools Mons. Augustin Cochin's description of Mettray:—

“Singulière prison, où il n'y a d'autre clef que la clef des champs. Pratique de la religion, amour du travail, esprit de famille, émulation de l'exemple, culte de l'honneur, habitude de la discipline, bon usage de la liberté, tout le système pénitentiaire, tout l'influence moralisatrice de Mettray est dans ces grandes et simples idées.”

The Reformatory School Managers have had much to contend against, and owing to the high price of provisions, I heard many complaints of the difficulty of keeping the schools open without serious loss. I advised that no child should be received, unless the county or borough from which he should be committed agreed to contribute towards his care and maintenance a sum of not less than 2s. 6d. per week. When it is kept in mind that the children in the schools, in addition to the moral and religious training which they receive, are instructed in useful trades, and provided with all the means necessary to enable them to start honestly in life, the sum I named was small; it becomes as nothing when we consider the lavish cost of imprisonment in county and city gaols, an imprisonment which is but a waste of human suffering, because, as the Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland declare, in their Annual Report for 1860, the most that can be said of the best arranged of Irish gaols is, that none leave them worse members of society than they entered them.

By the Irish Industrial Schools Act, 1868, the Inspector of Reformatory Schools is constituted also Inspector of Industrial Schools. During many months the Act was a

dead letter, but in the early part of 1869 a school for Roman Catholic girls was opened at Lakelands, near Sandymount, County Dublin, and one for Roman Catholic boys was opened at Inchicore. Later in the year a school for Roman Catholic girls, and one for Roman Catholic boys was opened in Belfast, and one for Roman Catholic girls was started in Cavan.

My connexion with the Reformatory and Industrial Schools ceased in October, 1869, and during my short experience of the latter, my efforts were much directed to prevent children, who were properly chargeable to the Poor Law Union, being placed in the schools, and upon the Consolidated Fund for cost of care and maintenance.

The difficulty of thoroughly succeeding in this course can be appreciated only by those who have had to deal with the cases officially, and I have been often impressed with the truth of the following passage from Mr. Thomson's admirable report on Sheriff Watson's Aberdeen Industrial Schools:—

“ ‘ Power must also be given to send to school all *neglected* children—all found loitering in streets and lanes—whose parents take no charge of them, but leave them to grow up as they may, untutored and untaught, save in the practice of crime. If the parents neglect to perform their bounden duty, then the State may properly step in, *loco parentis*, and do the needful work; and surely this is no unjustifiable interference with the parental authority—it is only saying to the parent, ‘if you will not discharge the duty you owe to your child, both in the sight of God and of man, we, the public, will do it for you; we will not suffer your child to grow up a torment to himself and to all around him; we would much rather you did your duty yourself, but if you *will not*, then *we must*.

“ ‘ By law, the burden of uncared for pauper children falls at present on the workhouse, but the poor-law authorities are not entitled to expend their money, unless under their own immediate control; and power must be given them to do so, through the medium of industrial school managers. This will be as advantageous as it is economical. Better for the public, who must eventually pay in one form or other, to maintain the child in an industrial school at £4 a year, than in a poor-house at £10 or £12, especially as the smaller expenditure gives every prospect of making him a useful member of the community, and the larger gives little hope of ever raising him above the pauper class.’

“ ‘ A good old Saxon principle, difficult to enforce in the present day, is adverted to by Mr. Carleton Tufnell in his report on Parochial Union Schools for 1851. He says:—

“ ‘ Guardians are not always so open to considerations of ultimate as of immediate economy; and many a pauper who now, before his death, costs his parish £100 or £200 might have lived without relief, had a different education, represented perhaps by the addi-

tional expense of a single pound, been bestowed upon him in his youth. This is strictly retributive justice; and I think it would be good policy to increase its effect, and would give a prodigious stimulus to the diffusion of education, if the expense of every criminal, while in prison, were reimbursed to the country by the parish in which he had a settlement. What a stir would be created in any parish by the receipt of a demand from the Secretary of State for the Home Department for £80 for the support of two criminals during the past year! I cannot but think that the locality where they had been brought up would be immediately investigated, perhaps some wretched hovels, before unregarded, made known, and means taken to educate and civilize families that had brought such grievous taxation on the parish. The expense of keeping criminals, as of paupers must be borne somewhere; and it seems more just that it should fall on those parishes whose neglect has probably caused the crime than on the general purse.' "

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

**PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY,**

Director of Convict Prisons, and Registrar  
of Habitual Criminals in Ireland.